

**JANUARY
2003**

Danielle Bruno
Editor

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



This newsletter is published by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged. Noxious News is also available on-line at www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm.



UpFront With Dick Lawson

ISDA Bureau Chief - Seed Lab

A meeting was called last week in the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) building to discuss the issue of the Noxious Weed versus Noxious Weed Seeds. Most noticeable to me was the different organizations represented such as the County Weed Supervisors, ISDA Director, Deputy Attorney General, Noxious Weed Supervisors, Seed Control Official, and Legislative Liaison; Chairman of the House Agricultural Affairs Committee, the University of Idaho and two grass seed company representatives. It was very apparent early on that the ISDA had decided to take a more proactive approach to the noxious weeds in Idaho.

Presentations were made on the process of changing laws and rules, overviews of the noxious weed law and the Pure Seed Law. Idaho just recently passed a new Plant Protection Act and the interaction of this new law with the Noxious Weed Law was discussed. The ISDA staff made the presentations but a clear message was made to all participants that this group was a working group to move forward with changes to the noxious weed program.

A comparison of the noxious weeds list versus noxious weed seeds list showed that not everyone was aware of the differences in the two lists. For example: of the 43 noxious weed seeds, only 28 species are on both the weed list and seed list. That means 18 species are only on the seed list and 15 species are only on the noxious weed list. Both lists include a total of 51 different species.

Of concern was a lack of understanding of how the two laws were being used under our current programs. Some people assumed that the seed law applied to all seed products such as birdseed. Others assumed that all samples tested in the ISDA seed laboratory were being tested for all plants on the noxious weed list as well as the noxious weed seeds. This is certainly not the case and when a seed company has us do a weed seed examination, 8 species on the noxious weed list are not pulled out of a sample if found as a seed contaminant. An All States

Noxious Weed Seed examination looks only for noxious weed seeds. Those present in the meeting were not aware of this fact. I did explain that any seed lab could look for the noxious weed list species if requested and this could easily be reported as a separate test.

One of the immediate working group recommendations was to put all noxious weeds to be put on the noxious seed list. This can be done but the seed companies were concerned with the additional time and cost this imposes in their testing. In seed testing, time is a critical factor in determining your cost. Eight extra species to test for would not add significant time in our testing if they were added to the noxious weed seed list. What was more of a concern was to approach this problem from the viewpoint of a regional noxious weed list. The potential number of species that could be added to the seed list is seen in a few numbers given out in this meeting. Invasion possibilities include 86 other species declared as noxious weeds in surrounding states. There is a potential in the United States of 1000 to 4000 new species coming into this country with approximately 1000 of those species are of immediate concern. The effect could be that all samples tested would have to be tested for 1000 species, have all seed contaminants pulled out and listed as listed as a contaminant and as a noxious species.

For the government agencies and seed companies that deal with range and native species, this was more of a concern due to the acreages being planted and the number of species being used for planting in revegetation projects in our region. After much discussion, a three prong approach may be used consisting of a weed list, a seed list and a plant protection listing. The noxious weed list and noxious weed seed list will remain approximately the same size and maybe even the same list. Another list may be created which will be of species that are not in the state at this time but are considered very invasive.

Continued on page 3



Cost Share Update

Brenda Waters



Cost share applications flowed into our office on December 31st. The 2003 Cost Share applications are arriving this year, as complete packets and have improved our efficiency as we work to check applications for completeness and prepare them for review by the Cost Share Review Committee. It has enabled our office to compile a preliminary summary of the 2003 Cost Share Requests that I am happy to share with you. We have received a total of 34 applications into our office to date, 27 CWMA applications and 7 Statewide applications. Roughly \$1.62 million has been requested with an estimated \$4 million in matching contributions. Last year, in 2002, we distributed \$1.3 million dollars in Cost Share money.

Currently we are working to process and approve the Carry Over Requests so that those working on projects that are underway or scheduled for spring can continue to pay the bills. Cost Share projects that are currently in progress include entering mapping data into a database (since the data was collected last summer and fall this is the first opportunity they have to input this information for inclusion into the ISDA database) and education projects that are ongoing throughout the winter.

Once again, the majority of your 2002 CWMA End of Year Reports look terrific! Thank you for including pictures of your CWMA partners at work. Please remember to distribute your report to local legislators and other VIPs including all of the members of the CWMA. It should make everyone proud of your accomplishments and cooperative efforts. We believe it is important for you to send copies around so that support continues for the funding that helps to make all of this great work you accomplish. We are pleased to be able to include your CWMA report in our End of the Year Report for the ISDA Vegetation Bureau.

Noxious Weed Law Review Meeting

Brenda Waters

Noxious Weed Law Review Meeting was held at ISDA on November 18, 2002 to begin reviewing and making recommendations on how to update the current law. The meeting was held in response to a request from Ag Industry groups, IWCC, IWCA and the IAWCS. The groups requested that ISDA assist them in working on an update for submission during the upcoming legislative session. A small interested select group with representation from IAWCS, Idaho Association of Counties, ISDA, Seed Associations, IWCC, IWCA, University of Idaho, and other interested parties began the process. The meeting included a review of the Idaho's Noxious Weed Law, Plant Protection Act, and Pure Seed Law to learn more about the current laws and how they interact. Several items for action were identified and prioritized by the group. The top two items identified were addressed at this meeting: categorization of the Noxious Weed List, and Risk Assessment. Work on these two items is in progress and once the drafts are complete they will be made available for input and comments.

Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee

Brenda Waters

The members of the IWCC last met December 3, 2002. Discussions included recommendations from the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign (IWAC) Vision Subcommittee on what the future direction of the Campaign should be. Their recommendations included development of a clear job description for the IWAC Coordinator, currently Roger Batt's position. The subcommittee also recommended sharing the vision with the IAWCS and the IWCA. They also want to explore the possibility of making the position full-time and obtaining outside funding sources for the campaign support. The IWCC would like to update the current Idaho Strategic Plan for Managing Noxious Weeds. Two other committees are in the process of forming to assist CWMA's statewide: Research and Technology Committee and Integrated Weed Management Committee. Another item of interest is a modest bill to the 2003 Idaho Legislature called the Idaho Invasive Species Act that will assist the Invasive Species Council to move forward in writing a plan for managing invasive species (not just weeds) in Idaho. The IWCC is also planning on making a presentation before the 2003 Idaho Legislature on the importance for supporting management of weeds in Idaho and outline the importance of CWMA's and the other groups such as IAWCS and IWCA. The next meeting of the IWCC is scheduled for Thursday, January 30 at 9:30 AM at the Association Management Group office in Meridian.

How to Get the Attention of your County Commissioners

Andrew List, Nevada Association of Counties; Oct. 17, 2002

Know Your Audience. In Nevada, and in many rural counties throughout the West, most County Commissioners and County Supervisors are part-time. Although some Commissioners are knowledgeable about invasive and noxious weeds, most do not understand the scope and gravity of the weed infestation problems in their county.

Show Up and Engage. Each Board of County Commissioners meets twice each month. Contact the secretary to the board to get on the agenda. The Nevada Association of Counties directory of county officials is available on-line at www.nvnaco.org or by calling our office at (775) 883-7863.

Know the Law. Due to the breadth and number of topics Commissioners deal with on a daily basis, do not expect them to be experts on the law as it relates to invasive and noxious weeds. (Most legal authority in Nevada is contained in Nevada Revised Statutes chapter 555.) Be prepared to discuss what authority County Commissioners have to combat invasive and noxious weed infestations in their county.

Know Your Species. Like most people, County Commissioners probably don't know the difference between a dandelion and a yellow star thistle. If possible, bring samples; if you can't bring samples, bring photographs. Be prepared to discuss why the weeds found in the county are harmful.

Have a Plan. You're the invasive and noxious weed expert, not the Commissioners. Have a plan and be ready for action. The Nevada Coordinated Invasive Weed Strategy (available online at <http://agri.state.nv.us/nwac>) is a good place to start. Be prepared to discuss how the county fits into the statewide plan and the plans of federal land management agencies.

Bring Handouts. Commissioners are more likely to remember your presentation if you bring handouts and other materials. The University of Nevada Cooperative Extension has a series of extensive handouts that define the extent of weed infestations and suitable eradication techniques. The Western Interstate Region of the National Association of Counties has a "tool kit" for use by public officials.

Know the Cost of Noxious Weed Management. In the past fiscal year, all Nevada counties faced shrinking budgets and several counties faced declining tax revenue. Be prepared to discuss the cost of combating noxious weeds and whether additional funds (i.e. federal grants) are available.

Use your State Association. The Nevada Association of Counties holds an annual statewide conference and four annual meetings of the Board of Directors. These gatherings of county officials are an excellent opportunity to discuss invasive/noxious weed issues. Other states have similar associations.

Be Persistent. The solution to every public problem involves the selfless dedication of individuals like you. Be prepared to return to discuss implementation of your plan, any progress that has been made, and to ask for additional support.

Continued from page 1

These species could be listed under the Plant Protection Act and be considered for immediate eradication if and when found in the state. The objective would be a more active role in prevention in the spread of new invasive species within the state. This list of potentially noxious species would be much larger than either the noxious weed or noxious seed lists in Idaho.

The final outcome of this working group is yet to be seen. Potentially, this working group could redefine what is considered a noxious species in Idaho.



Mapping Update

Danielle Bruno



ArcView 3.x

Changing the Projection of the Feature Data Type

Go to www.esri.com

Click on ArcScripts

Type in search words projector!mod, GO

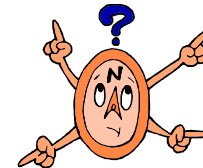
Click on title and follow instructions to save the prjctrmod.zip file onto your disk.

Unzip the Prjctrmod.zip file. Extract into /ESRI/AV_GIS30/ARCVIEW/Ext32 folder.

Open an ArcView project.

Put shapefiles you want to re-project of the same projection into one view.

Set the View/Properties/Map Units (For UTM it is meters)



File/Extensions

Check the box next to Projector!mod Extension

A button will appear on the tool bar. It is an arrow with a star. Make certain that the theme(s) you want to re-project are active. (The whole box is raised.) Click the button

A dialog box should say: Please select input projection in the next box. Click OK.

For UTM:

Projection Properties:

- Standard

Category: Select UTM

Type: Zone 11 (Western Idaho) or Zone 12 (Eastern Idaho)

Click OK

A dialog box should say: Please select output units:

For IDTM: Meters

For IDTM

Projection Properties:

- Custom

Projection: Transverse Mercator

Spheroid: Clark 1866

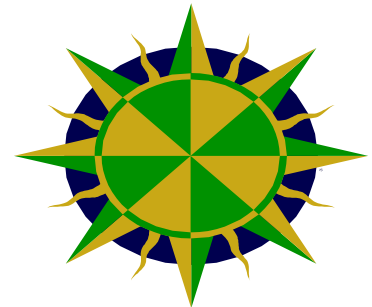
Central Meridian: -114

Reference Latitude: 42

Scale Factor: 0.9996

False Easting: 500000

False Northing: 100000



A dialog box should say: Recalculate area, perimeter, and length fields (if present)? Click Yes.

A dialog box should say: Add projected shapefile(s) as theme(s) to a view? Click No.

In next dialog box, name the shapefile and put in the folder of your choice. Click OK.

Now you may add the new theme you just named into a view in any project with other shapefiles of the same output projection.

For more information, contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8529 or dbruno@agri.state.id.us

Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

The Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign is still putting together the Idaho Invasive Weeds Toolkits to give out to teachers as demands continue to skyrocket. 350 toolkits have been given to school districts around the state and have increased the knowledge of invasive weeds to students of all ages.

The Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign has recently completed two radio commercials, which focus on "Why noxious weeds are everyone's responsibility to manage" and "How noxious weeds impact Idaho's economy and environment." The importance of utilizing radio was to get a general message to a large audience, while reducing the expense of the message. The Campaign has contracted with 11 radio stations in the Treasure Valley Area, which will reach a target audience of over 200,000 listeners. Ada County funded the airtime for these radio commercials.

2003 will be a year of remembrance for the "Weed Community" as the Community Outreach Program will be utilized statewide starting April 1. The Program will utilize television commercials, radio and newspapers as a vehicle to educate Idaho citizens on the impacts of invasive weeds to the economy and environment. The goal of the Campaign is to educate over 1,000,000 citizens using media across the state.

The State Dept. of Fish & Game has again partnered with the Weed Awareness Campaign. The Campaign has started to put noxious weed materials into the 2003 Game Regulations, which will reach an estimated 1,000,000 sportsmen and recreationists.

Roger Batt

Coordinator, Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

Weed Wanted Posters Available

Weed Wanted Posters are now available to post where resource specialists need help from the public in spotting and reporting new infestations of weeds. The series of posters was produced by the BLM in cooperation with the Forest Service and the American Hiking Society. They are based on posters previously produced in Colorado. These colorful posters were designed by BLM's award winning artist (and geologist) Shelly Fischman. They are a standard 8.5 x 11 inch size and are printed on special durable weatherproof paper designed to withstand temperature extremes, sun, and rain. They are designed to be posted at trailheads, recreation sites, boat launch areas, visitor centers, camping and picnic areas and other locations where the weed is suspected to be present. There is a space on the poster to write in a local name and phone number to report sightings.

Posters may be ordered from the BLM's Printed Materials Distribution Service. If you are not from the BLM, email your request to Elizabeth_Rieben@blm.gov. Be sure to include your name, mailing address (including a street address, we cannot ship to a P.O. box number) and your phone number. Please also include stock numbers along with then name of each species, and quantities desired of each. There is no cost for the posters. Due to limited quantities please order only those quantities and species needed to post in strategic locations. Because the posters are not biodegradable, they are not intended to go into mass mailings or general information packets or to be used as flyers.

The following species are currently available (stock numbers included): Scotch Thistle (EE2005), Spotted Knapweed (EE2006), Leafy Spurge (EE2007), Rush Skeletonweed (EE2008), Purple Loosestrife (EE2009), Dalmatian Toadflax (EE2010), Perennial Pepperweed (EE2011), Hoary Cress (EE2012), Garlic Mustard (EE2013), Yellow Starthistle (EE2014), Canada Thistle (EE2017), Diffuse Knapweed (EE2018), Medusahead (EE2019), Puncturevine (EE2020), Russian Knapweed (EE2021), Salt Cedar (EE2022), Squarrose Knapweed (EE2023), Sulfur Cinquefoil (EE2024), Tansy Ragwort (EE2025), Yellow Toadflax (EE2026)

The BLM plans to add to this series over time. Some previous suggestions for new posters include: musk thistle, black henbane, and dyers woad. If you have suggestions on additional weeds to feature, please let Elizabeth Rieben know by email: Elizabeth_Rieben@blm.gov or phone: 202-452-5197.



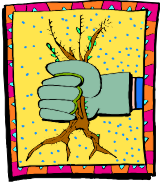
A Few Interesting Web Sites:

http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr079_4.pdf: US Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Research Station's new publication titled, "Understanding and Managing Invasive Plants in Wilderness and Other Natural Areas: An Annotated Reading List" (RMRS-GTR-79-volume 4).

<http://www.idahoweedcontrol.org>: Idaho Weed Control Association

<http://www.nawma.org>: NAWMA Certified Manager of Invasive Plants (CMIP)

<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/data2/circs/9th/0135729p.pdf>: 9th Circuit Court and NPDES Permits. A new case!



Scotch Broom

By Glen Secrist

First Published in July/Aug 2002 INA Taproot



During the past spring, several calls and notices from Idaho County Weed Superintendents and others about "Scotch Broom" being sold in retail outlets around Idaho have been taken. This has occurred in the past and several Idaho nurseries have been contacted. I admit that it's possible that I overreacted in contacting some retail store reps and asking them to pull "scotch broom" plants. In digging into this subject more, it is clear that the issue is more complicated.

First, the Idaho Weed Law is clear in that Scotch Broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, is a noxious weed in Idaho and cannot be sold anywhere in the state. However, the status of hybrids including crosses of *C. scoparius* is unclear under the current noxious weed law. There are several cultivars being grown and marketed but I am told by horticulturists that *C. scoparius* is not.

Hybrids, such as *Cytisus X Dallimorei* ("Lilac Time") which is a product of a *C. multiflorus*, *C. scoparius* cross; *C. praeox* ("Moonlight" and "Hollandia" etc) which are *C. multiflorus* X *C. purgans* hybrids; and probably many others (Lima, Dorothy Walpole) are being grown and sold throughout the northwest and in Idaho. As I understand it, most if not all of these commercial varieties are propagated vegetatively from cuttings.

There is reason to be concerned. On June 8, 2000, I received the following email from Dr. Bob Tripepi at the University of Idaho:

"I checked the book *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*" by Michael Dirr, because he lists cultivars and related *Cytisus* species. From what I could see in the book, all species and cultivars are fertile. This reference also said that *Cytisus* species spread notoriously, and they could grow well in dry sites. The question I had was, why is this species proliferating only west of the Cascades with eastern Washington being dry?

The answer and what keeps this species from spreading throughout vast areas of the West is that the species grows best in USDA Hardiness Zone 6 or warmer. Temperatures below minus 10 degrees Fahrenheit will kill parts of the plant or the entire plant. So, in my opinion, this species could spread to many areas of Idaho, but severe cold temperatures in many parts of the state could (or should) kill most of these plants. This species could spread unchecked in parts of Idaho where winter weather is mild (minus 10 degrees Fahrenheit or warmer).

Large *Cytisus* plants growing in Moscow for several years are no longer around. They were frozen out in the late 1980s. Their seeds either never grew - or - the subsequent plants (originating from the seeds) were killed too. The large plants were growing in city areas and on a farm.

No volunteer plants (grown from germinated seeds from the parent plants) are growing as a result of the original plants being installed in the landscape, as far as I know.

This plant has the potential to spread and proliferate in moist and dry areas of Idaho. Areas with low winter temperatures will most likely have few problems with this species becoming a noxious weed."

Although only *Cytisus scoparius* is on the Idaho noxious weed list, the species in the genus *Cytisus* in general tend toward invasiveness. We should encourage nurserymen and landscapers to choose alternative shrubs for use in Idaho and surrounding states. We also ask that nurserymen and retailers clearly label potted plants with the genus and species name on any plants being sold in Idaho. Any plants without labels or simply labeled as "Scotch Broom" should be destroyed or returned to the grower.



Leafy Spurge GPS Helicopter Survey

Prepared by: Josse Allen

HIGHLANDS COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA

On July 13, 2002 the Soda Springs Ranger District conducted a Leafy Spurge GPS survey by helicopter. The Highlands Cooperative Weed Management Area made the project possible. A total of 55 Leafy Spurge locations were acquired by using the GPS in the helicopter. The Soda Springs Ranger District has relocated and updated 29 of those 55 points on the ground. The other 26 have not yet been searched for, but plans have been made to continue the update next year. The worst accuracy was about 100 ft. off, a few were around 50 ft., and the most within 20 ft., and about 10 sites were right on. We have not failed in finding any locations thus far, and I don't expect any problems finding the other 26 sites. It has been brought to my attention that most that have engaged in helicopter mapping have not been that successful. The survey had been done in the year 2000 in the same area, but it produced rather shallow results. When they returned to the ground to update and treat the Leafy Spurge locations, they found very few of the locations that had been acquired in the air. Those that were found were off of the original coordinates considerably. Prior to the 2002 survey, I researched the methodology of the 2000 project and others and I concluded that not taking into account the AGL (above ground level) and elevation will produce a great amount of error in the GPS locations.

Due to our success, we've been asked to share our technical knowledge on planning and setting up for mapping with helicopters. We used a GeoExplorer 3 handheld GPS receiver with an external antenna (just the small magnetic type, which we obtained from Electronic Data Solutions out of Jerome, ID). I set-up a data dictionary in Pathfinder Office. Here is what my format consisted of:

1) A Point Feature w/the log interval set at 5 seconds to avoiding averaging.

2) A Menu Attribute titled *Species* with *Leafy Spurge* and *Other* as the options; I set the default as *Leafy Spurge* to help speed up entry time. (And to avoid getting air-sick from staring at the screen!)

This Menu I used for the ground update - Another Menu Attribute titled *Status* with *Not Searched* (set as default), *Found*, *Not Found*, *Re-mapped*, and *Unknown* as the options. Do not set the "entry required setting."

Definitions: *Found* - found on the ground.

Not Found - searched for on the ground but not found.

Re-mapped - found on the ground but re-mapped in order to provide a more accurate position. (deleting the old point)

Unknown - for those confusing moments when we can't figure out what we got.

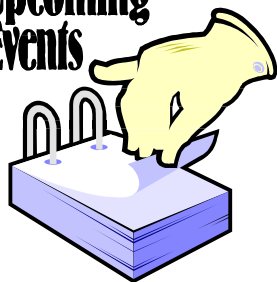
I used the Universal Transverse Mercator with North American Datum 83 conus coordinate system. I did not log velocities, I set my PDOP at a maximum of 8, and I did not allow for 2D positions. I recommend you to do the same. We did not hover over the locations, if your pilot will hover, it will help but is not necessary (the more you're moving, the more sites you get at a lesser cost). **THIS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!** I set the Antenna height at 75ft., and I asked the pilot to maintain a hard deck at that height or inform me if it changes (be sure to adjust the antenna height to the change). Adjusting this setting subtracts the distance between the ground and you providing you with an "on the ground" elevation. You can also adjust this in the offset menu of your GeoExplorer 3, but you'll have to do it on every point and enter other details as well. Our helicopter did not have an AGL instrument, so you may have to guess. We kept the helicopter as close to the ground as possible.

Once the data was collected, I differentially corrected the rover file (at standard settings) and sent the corrected rover file back to the GPS and used it to navigate to the locations on the ground. If you export the rover file to your GIS with intentions of importing it back to your GPS receiver, do so in the X,Y,Z, format (3D), to insure your 3D spatial data is preserved.

This should give you a basis for making your weed surveying in a helicopter successful. 3D data is the key to accuracy, and with that, adjusting for the height you are above ground. It makes a BIG difference. Any questions or comments you can e-mail me at diamondj@allidaho.com. The Soda Springs Ranger District thanks those involved with the Highlands CWMA that made the project possible.



Upcoming Events



| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Jan 14-16, 2003 | Montana Weed Control Assoc. Annual Meeting; Butte, MT www.mtweed.org |
| Jan. 22 & 23, 2003 | Eastern Oregon Native Seed Summit; Burns, OR Berta Youtie, (541) 447-7651, byoutie@tnc.org |
| Jan. 28 & 30, 2003 | Invasive Weed Training (Weed Warriors); Reno, NV Sue Donaldson, (775) 784-4848 |
| Feb. 5 - 6, 2003 | Idaho Weed Control Assoc. Annual Meeting Elaine Smith, (208) 888-0988 |
| Feb. 10-13, 2003 | WSSA Annual Meeting; Jacksonville, FL http://www.wssa.net/ |
| Feb. 24 - 28, 2003 | National Invasive Weed Awareness Week IV http://ficmnew.fws.gov/iwac/niwaw%20iv/index.html |
| March 3, 2003 | WSWS Annual Meeting; Koloa, Hawaii http://www.wsweedscience.org/ |
| March 4 - 5, 2003 | Western Aquatic Plant Management Society Meeting; Sacramento, CA www.wapms.org |
| April 3-4, 2003 | Western Weed Coordinating Committee Eric Lane, (303) 239-4182 |
| July 20 - 23, 2003 | Aquatic Plant Management Society; Portland, ME www.apms.org |
| Sept. 9 - 11, 2003 | NAWMA Vegetation Management Conference; Park City, UT www.nawma.org |
| Nov. 3 - 7, 2003 | Invasive Plants in Natural & Managed Systems; Fort Lauderdale, FL |

Weed Management Workshop

The University of Idaho will be sponsoring an ongoing series of workshops in support of County Weed Superintendent and CWMA activities. The workshops will cover a variety of topics and a variety of species, focusing on hands-on learning opportunities.

Topics covered in the first workshop include:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Identification of Hawkweeds | 2) Biology and Control of Hawkweeds |
| 3) How amino acid inhibiting herbicides work | 4) The process for eradication |
| 5) Reducing impacts of invasive plants during fire | |

Session 1

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Moscow, ID | Idaho Falls, ID | Boise, ID |
| UI Campus | UI Campus, Idaho Falls | ISDA |
| Ag. Sciences Bldg., Room 339 | University Center, CHE Room 310 | Conference Rooms 1 & 2 |
| Jan. 13, 2003 | Jan. 15, 2003 | Jan 16, 2003 |
| 9:30 to 4:00 | 9:30 to 4:00 | 9:30 to 4:00 |

Registration is required. Please contact Sandra Robins, (208) 885-7831, srobins@uidaho.edu or Tim Prather, (208) 885-9246, tprather@uidaho.edu.

Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required. Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

Northern Idaho

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|---------|---|---------------|
| Jan. 8 | 1225 Idaho St., Brammer Building | Lewiston |
| Jan. 15 | 6447 Kootenai St., Courthouse Annex | Bonnors Ferry |
| Jan. 22 | 2750 Kathleen Ave., ID Dept. of Fish & Game | Coeur d'Alene |
| Feb. 4 | 522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse | Moscow |
| Feb. 12 | 4205 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds | Sandpoint |
| Feb. 19 | 1225 Idaho St., Brammer Building | Lewiston |
| Mar. 12 | 2750 Kathleen Ave., ID Dept. of Fish & Game | Coeur d'Alene |
| Mar. 18 | 6447 Kootenai St., Courthouse Annex | Bonnors Ferry |
| Mar. 25 | 522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse | Moscow |

Eastern Idaho

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|---------|--|-------------|
| Jan. 8 | 145 E. Main, Criminal Justice Bldg. 2nd Floor | Rexburg |
| Jan. 15 | 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension | Idaho Falls |
| Feb. 5 | 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension | Idaho Falls |
| Feb. 19 | 157 N. Broadway, City Hall-Council Chambers | Blackfoot |
| Mar. 12 | 145 E. Main, Criminal Justice Bldg. 2nd Floor | Rexburg |
| Mar. 26 | 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension | Idaho Falls |
| April 2 | 204 Main St., Salmon Public Library - Basement | Salmon |
| April 9 | 157 N. Broadway, City Hall-Council Chambers | Blackfoot |

South Central Idaho

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|---------|--|------------|
| Jan. 22 | CSI - Taylor Building, Room #276 | Twin Falls |
| Jan. 29 | McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline | Rupert |
| Feb. 5 | CSI - Taylor Building, Room #276 | Twin Falls |
| Feb. 19 | McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline | Rupert |
| Mar. 12 | McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline | Rupert |
| Mar. 19 | CSI - Taylor Building, Room #276 | Twin Falls |
| Mar. 26 | McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline | |

Southeast Idaho

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|---------|---|--------------|
| Jan. 15 | 130 N. 6 th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office | Pocatello |
| Jan. 29 | 30 N. 100 W., Oneida Co. Ext. Office | Malad |
| Feb. 12 | 130 N. 6 th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office | Pocatello |
| Feb. 26 | 53 E. 1st St., Caribou Co. Ext. Office | Soda Springs |
| Mar. 12 | 130 N. 6 th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office | Pocatello |
| Mar. 26 | 561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office | Preston |
| April 2 | 130 N. 6 th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office | Pocatello |
| April 9 | 30 N. 100 W., Oneida Co. Ext. Office | Malad |

Southwest Idaho

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Jan. 8 | ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd. | Boise |
| Jan. 22 | 501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office | Caldwell |
| Jan. 29 | ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd. | Boise |
| Feb. 12 | Farm Bureau Office | Grangeville |
| Feb. 19 | ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd. | Boise |
| Feb. 26 | 150 S. 4th E., Co. Ext. Office | Mt. Home |
| Mar. 12 | 501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office | Caldwell |
| Mar. 19 | ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd. | Boise |
| Mar. 26 | 915 Center Ave. Co. Ext. Office | Payette |

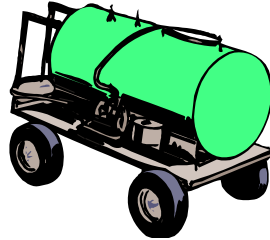


Other News

ISDA Weed Program Welcomes New Weed Superintendents

Some new weed superintendents have joined the ranks. ISDA would like to welcome them.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Brad Bluemer | Bonner Co. |
| Ron Cushman | Boundary Co. |
| Terry Lee | Camas Co. |
| Jim Martell | Canyon Co. |
| Jake Wyant | Gem Co. |
| Doyle Crane | Jefferson Co. |
| Tim Deitz | Kootenai Co. |
| Andy Dawson | Oneida Co. |
| Kali Ruiz | Twin Falls Co. |



Considering Mosquito Abatement?

With Idaho's first confirmed equine case of West Nile Virus last fall and with the virus being in surrounding states, mosquito abatement is more on the mind than usual. Now is the time to make certain that you have all the skills, equipment, and certification. For applications contracted to perform mosquito abatement that are not employees of an established Mosquito Abatement District, make sure that you have the proper license category to perform the application. You cannot make professional (commercial) applications for mosquito abatement (including subdivisions and homeowners groups) without first obtaining an ISDA pesticide applicators license. For mosquito abatement, you will need the Public Health Control category to apply mosquito control pesticide products professionally. To obtain the category, you need to pass the ISDA examination for Public Health Pest Control. For further information, please contact ISDA at (208) 332-8600.

Planning to Participate in NIWAW IV?

National Invasive Weed Awareness Week IV is February 24 – 28, 2003. Perhaps your CWMA or County can celebrate the event by holding an open house, releasing news article(s) in the local paper, or in some other manner reach the public and promote weed education and awareness during that week. Let ISDA know what you will be doing at weeds@agri.state.id.us.

Dr. Tim Prather: University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339
tel: (208)885-9246; fax: (208)885-7760; e-mail: tprather@uidaho.edu

Dr. Mark Schwartzlaender: University of Idaho, Dept. of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, Moscow, ID 83844-2339
tel: (208) 885-9319 ; fax: (208)885-7760; e-mail: markschw@uidaho.edu

Christina Kuykendall: Director, Nez Perce Bio-Control Center, P.O. Box 365, Lapwai, ID 83540
tel: (208)843-7392; fax: (208)843-7391; e-mail: chrisk@nezperce.org

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|---|----------------|
| Glen Secrist, Chief, Bureau of Veg. Management | (208) 332-8540 |
| Brenda Waters, Noxious Weed Coordinator | (208) 332-8566 |
| Danielle Bruno, GIS/Database Coordinator | (208) 332-8529 |
| Rick VanBebber, Interagency N. Weed Coordinator | (208) 766-4743 |
| Jennifer Baker, Office Specialist | (208) 332-8564 |

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| gsecrist@agri.state.id.us |
| bwaters@agri.state.id.us |
| dbruno@agri.state.id.us |
| rvanbebbber@fs.fed.us |
| jcbaker@agri.state.id.us |

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P.O. Box 7249
Boise, Idaho 83707
Phone: 208-332-8540
Fax: 208-334-4062

